REMARKS

Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and allowance of the subject application.

Claim Amendments

Claims 1-4, 6-20, and 22-28 were previously pending.

Claims 1, 7-11, 22, 25, 27-29 are currently amended.

No new claims are added.

Please cancel claims 14-20. Claims 2-4 and 23-24 were previously cancelled.

Claims 1, 6-13, 22, 25-28 are pending.

Rejection of the Claims

Rejections under 35 USC § 103(a)

Claims 1, 6-20, 22, 25-28 were rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,456,305 to Qureshi and U.S. Patent No. 6,081,816 to Agrawal.

Claims 14-20 are now canceled, so their rejection is not at issue.

The Qureshi reference teaches scalable Slide HTML pages using a SlideObj container, scalars, and divisions in the scalable Slide HTML pages (i.e., DIV tags for defining dimensions of a display space for a scalalable Slide HTML page, the defined dimensions using percentages related to default dimensions in the SlideObj container.) Applicant's claims, however, define something other that taught or suggested by Qureshi, typified, for example in Applicant's **Figure 2**.

Claim 1

Claim 1 is amended to add clarity and more particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter.

Claim 1, as amended, defines a method **of adapting graphic output of generic applications to an original equipment manufacturer (OEM) hardware display** that includes:

- establishing a tiered sizing schema that defines multiple size tiers for display objects to be displayed on different OEM hardware displays;
- establishing readability constraints for sizes of text objects to be displayed on the different OEM hardware displays;
- specifying a minimum number of character spaces to be maintained in a text box associated with an individual text object;
- embedding the tiered sizing schema, the readability constraints, and the minimum number of character spaces in an OEM software that receives the graphic output from the generic application;
- receiving display object instances, text object instances, and a placement of the display object instances and the text object instances from a generic application;
- adapting sizes of the display object instances via the OEM software according to the tiered sizing schema to fit a size of one of the OEM hardware displays; and
- adapting sizes of the text object instances via the OEM software according to the readability constraints to fit a size of the OEM hardware display while maintaining the minimum number of character spaces in the text box.

All the features of claim 1 are not taught or suggested by Qureshi and Agrawal, either alone or in combination. For example, *neither Qureshi nor Agrawal teach or suggest a tiered sizing schema that intervenes and provides adaptability between generic applications and an OEM hardware display.* Rather, *Qureshi and Agrawal describe scaling display spaces with HTML tags.*

In other words, it would not have been obvious for someone skilled in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to combine in one fashion or another such concepts as the Qureshi DIV tags, the Qureshi image map tags, and Qureshi hierarchies of nested DIV tags with or without the Agrawal method for placing text around polygons to arrive at Applicant's method of adapting graphic output of a generic application to an original equipment manufacturer (OEM) hardware display. The Qureshi DIV tags create divisions that define dimensions of display spaces (col. 9, lines 19-22). Qureshi image map tags are described at col 9, lines 49-52. And the Qureshi hierarchies of nested DIV tags "base the positions of objects on a percentage relative to dimensions of display space for an HTML page defined by another HTML code fragment" (col 9, lines 13-16; col. 9, lines 32-36). The Qureshi method, for example, typically uses a "container" construct to size objects defined by HTML code fragments.

Since neither Qureshi or Agrawal, alone or in combination concern themselves with adaptation between generic applications and a particular OEM hardware display, and neither teach or suggest each element of Applicant's amended claim 1, Applicant respectfully suggests that amended claim 1 overcomes the section 103(a) rejection.

Claim 6

For at least the reasons set forth above with respect to claim 1, Applicant submits that claim 6 is also allowable. Dependent claims contain the language of the claims from which they depend. Claim 6 depends from claim 1. Therefore, claims 6 should also be allowable.

Claim 7

Claim 7 has been amended to more particularly point and and distinctly claim the subject matter. Amended claim 7 recites a tiered sizing schema for adapting output of generic applications to an OEM hardware display, including:

- a first definition for a size of a first-sized display object, the first-sized display object being defined according to first tiered fractions of a height and a width of a display;
- a second definition for a size of a second-sized display object, the second-sized display object being defined according to second tiered fractions of the height and width of the display;
- wherein display objects received from application programs are adapted such that the display objects are resized for compatibility with an original equipment manufacturer (OEM) hardware display via OEM software implementing the tiered sizing schema including resizing for compatibility with an aspect ratio of a the hardware display, the display objects being resized according to the first definition and the second definition, and further in an instance where an individual display object is a text object, maintaining a pre-established minimum number of text characters for the text object.

The features of claim 7 are not taught or suggested by Qureshi and Agrawal, either alone or in combination. For example, neither Qureshi nor Agrawal teach or suggest a tiered sizing schema that intervenes between generic applications and an OEM hardware display. Rather, Qureshi and Agrawal describe scaling display spaces with HTML tags.

Since neither Qureshi or Agrawal, alone or in combination, teach or suggest each element of Applicant's amended claim 7, Applicant respectfully suggests that amended claim 1 overcomes the section 103(a) rejection.

Claim 8

For at least the reasons set forth above with respect to claim 7, Applicant submits that claim 8 is also allowable. Dependent claims contain the language of the claims from which they depend. Claim 8 depends from claim 7. Therefore, claims 8 should also be allowable.

Claim 9

Amended claim 9 defines a computer-readable medium containing computer-executable instructions for performing:

- defining multiple upper left bounds of a display object to be displayed on a display according to a tiered fraction of a height of the display and a tiered fraction of a width of the display;
- defining multiple lower right bounds of the display object according to a tiered fraction of the height and the width of the display;
- defining multiple sizes for the display object according to a tiered sizing schema for display object sizes;
- receiving a GUI configuration from an application program, wherein the GUI configuration specifies the display object, an upper left bound, a lower right bound, and a size of the display object;
- adapting the upper left bound, the lower right bound, and the size to an original equipment manufacturer (OEM) hardware display via OEM software implementing the tiered sizing schema including resizing for compatibility with an aspect ratio of a the hardware display, the display objects being resized to an aspect ratio of the hardware display by selecting one of the defined multiple upper left

bounds, one of the defined lower right bounds, and one of the defined sizes, while in an instance where the display object is a text object, maintaining a pre-established number of character spaces for the text object.

The features of claim 9 are not taught or suggested by Qureshi and Agrawal, either alone or in combination. For example, neither Qureshi nor Agrawal teach or suggest a tiered sizing schema that intervenes between generic applications and an OEM hardware display. As mentioned above, Qureshi and Agrawal describe scaling display spaces with HTML tags.

Since neither Qureshi or Agrawal, alone or in combination, teach or suggest each element of Applicant's amended claim 9, Applicant respectfully suggests that amended claim 9 overcomes the section 103(a) rejection.

Claims 10-13

For at least the reasons set forth above with respect to claim 9, Applicant submits that claims 10-13 are also allowable. Dependent claims contain the language of the claims from which they depend. Claims 10-13 depend from claim 9. Therefore, claims 10-13 should also be allowable.

Claim 22

Claim 22 has been amended to more particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter. Amended claim 22 defines a system, including:

- a display rendering module to receive a configuration for a graphical user interface (GUI) from an application program and to adapt the configuration for a display hardware; and

- a display hardware to display the GUI;
    - wherein the GUI configuration includes display objects, and in instances where the display objects are text objects, a number of character spaces that are to be maintained for an individual text object, and wherein the GUI is potentially usable on different display hardwares having different height, width, resolution, and operating system platform characteristics;
    - wherein the display rendering module defines a tiered sizing schema for the display objects in the graphical user interface;
    - wherein the display rendering module selects tiered sizes for the display objects in order to transform the GUI configuration from the application program into a modified GUI configuration suitable for an aspect ratio of the display hardware.

The features of claim 22 are not taught or suggested by Qureshi and Agrawal, either alone or in combination. For example, neither Qureshi nor Agrawal teach or suggest a tiered sizing schema that intervenes between generic applications and an OEM hardware display. Qureshi and Agrawal describe scaling display spaces with HTML tags.

Since neither Qureshi or Agrawal, alone or in combination, teach or suggest each element of Applicant's amended claim 22, Applicant respectfully suggests that amended claim 22 overcomes the section 103(a) rejection.

Claims 25-28

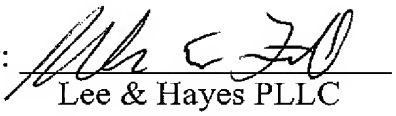
For at least the reasons set forth above with respect to claims 22, Applicant submits that claims 25-28 are also allowable. Dependent claims contain the language of the claims from which they depend. Claims 25-28 depend from claim 22. Therefore, claims 25-28 should also be allowable.

CONCLUSION

Applicant respectfully suggests that claims 1, 6-13, 22, 25-28 are in condition for allowance. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and issuance of the subject application. Should any matter in this case remain unresolved, the undersigned attorney respectfully requests a telephone conference with the Examiner to resolve any such outstanding matter.

Respectfully Submitted,

Date: 10-25-06

By: 

Lee & Hayes PLLC
Mark C. Farrell
Reg. No. 45,988
(509) 324-9256